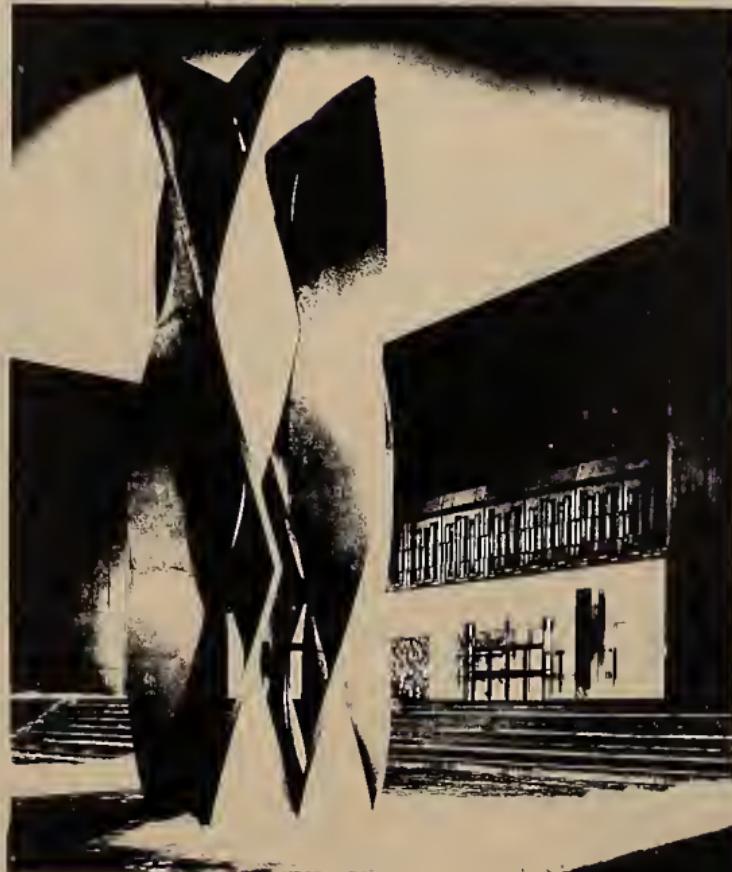


UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

graduate

JANUARY 1975



Sculpture at Medical Sciences Building

WHAT LIES AHEAD: for U of T-1
The world as futurologists see it- 3



"Our physical assets add up to more space than the Toronto Dominion Centre. . . Our physical plant consists of 4 million square feet of space, for which the Province has been unable to make available funds for essential upgrading and renewal. . . There is no provision for replacement and depreciation of an inventory which has a replacement value of \$135 million. This is not the way to take care of YOUR assets!"

President John R. Evans

The University faces 'a financial crunch of major proportions'

The University of Toronto enters 1975 with what President John R. Evans calls "a financial crunch of major proportions", that will have a serious effect upon students and staff alike; in fact, as the President warns, even upon future generations. Indeed, the very heritage of academic excellence built up over 148 years is at stake.

What has happened to the University of Toronto and to all the other provincially-supported universities in Ontario is that the provincial government has announced for 1975-76 an increase in the basic income unit that comes nowhere near the inflationary rise in the cost of everything the universities must buy and pay for.

Representatives of the universities have met with representatives of the government to state their case for a larger increase (they had originally sought 16.8 per cent, and were granted a net 7.4 per cent). The discussions apparently got nowhere — Dr. Evans reported to Governing Council that there were no grounds for optimism: it would appear that the decision to fund the universities at a rate far below the rate of inflation was no aberration but a deliberate change in government priorities.

In announcing the basic income unit, the government told the universities that tuition

fees were not to be increased, that there should be no restrictions on accessibility, and that deficit financing would not be favoured.

The Ontario Council on University Affairs, the liaison or buffer committee between the universities and the Ministry of Colleges and Universities, was given this indication of the prospect for the University of Toronto:

Reduction in the quality of existing programs.

Reduction in library hours and the purchase of books.

No relief in the staffing of now under-staffed programs of high enrolment.

Innovative programs will no longer be possible.

Highly promising programs now in development must be starved or abandoned.

The grim outlook for staff is this:

Dismissals or very low salary increases in 1975-76.

Possibility of releasing of staff in 1976-77.

President Evans took the University's case to the public at the first opportunity after the announcement by the Hon. James Auld, Minister of Colleges and Universities. He gave a detailed account of the situation in an address to the Canadian Club of Toronto. A digest of pertinent passages from that address follow:



From growth to belt-tightening

For universities in Ontario, the decade of the 1960s was a phase of massive growth to meet the Province's priority of providing accessibility to all qualified applicants. That was a worthy priority, though with hindsight we can perceive that university education was oversold as a panacea for all the ills of society, and that physical capacity was overbuilt in some centres. In the 1970s, belt-tightening began in earnest. A capital freeze halted new building and has made it impossible to replace or renovate obsolete facilities. An operating squeeze put us on a reducing diet for 1971 and 1972; by 1973-74 the patient's ribs could be counted, and 1974-75 has brought on real malnutrition: at Toronto, and I am sure the same is true elsewhere, we have had to defer maintenance, reduce equipment and supplies, and cut back on academic staff numbers in relation to students. Simultaneously, research funding available from the federal granting agencies has not kept pace with inflation or growth, and the support of research has suffered accordingly.

The cumulative effect of this compression of funds for several years, plus the recent announcement of a 7.4 per cent increase for 1975-76 which will be inadequate to meet salary and wage increases and the higher cost of materials, adds up to a financial crunch of major proportions. What is at stake in this situation?

The first thing at stake is the universities' capacity to adapt to shifts in student interests and choices, and these are striking, even within a total enrolment that

Continued on Page 9

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

graduate

VOLUME II, NO. 2
(New series)

JANUARY 1975

Incorporating University of Toronto Monthly (1900), Varsity Graduate (1945), University of Toronto News (1955) and University of Toronto Graduate (1967).

Published by the University of Toronto for its graduates, former students, and others interested in the University

Publishing Office:
University News Bureau,
University of Toronto,
45 Willowcreek St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5S 1A1

Postage paid in cash of Third Class rates.
Permit No. C 30

EDITOR: LAWRENCE F. JONES

Editorial Advisory Board:

Mrs. E. J. (Lou) Pamarter, B.A. '62 (chairman).
Vincen Egan, B.A. '51, M. Com. '55.
J. Walter Giles, B.Sc.F. '48.
Professor Robertson Davies.
Professor Phyllis Grosskurth,
Leonard B. L. Director, University News Bureau.
F. B. M. Pinnington, Director, Alumni Affairs.
The Editor (ex-officio).

ON FREEDOM OF OPINION

We have been taken to task by one of our readers for publishing the review of the first two years in the life of the Governing Council and for carrying pictures of the Prime Minister of Japan in the October 1974 issue. (See "The Reader Writes", Page 10.)

Our critic protests the use of Mr. Cotter's article because he does not agree with the views of the author. That is hardly a sufficient reason for omitting from the Graduate the views of one who for two years sat on the Governing Council as an elected alumnus member. Mr. Cotter was invited to write the article because he had had a front row seat during the crucial first years of the Council and, since he was no longer a member, was in a position to comment freely. He was not asked to express any point-of-view other than his own.

That raises another point in the criticism – that "the Graduate is inevitably regarded as reflecting the thinking and policies of the University to some degree." This we find surprising, as never have we heard this before nor had any evidence of it. Certainly the Graduate does not intentionally do any such thing, except to the extent that a news report may do so, and, if it does, the "thinking and policies" are or will be attributed to the responsible University authority.

As for Dr. Tanaka, he was Prime Minister at the time the University conferred upon him an honorary degree. When he visited Canada, he was a guest of the Government of Canada as well as of the University of Toronto. As President Evans pointed out at the special Convocation, the University was honouring the country as much as its Prime Minister. One can hardly blame the Government of Canada, the University of Toronto, the Governing Council that approved the honour for Dr. Tanaka, the President who presented him for the degree, the Chancellor who conferred the LL.D.s, or the media that carried the news for the fact that their guest fell from grace after his return home.

In any event, we thought the pictures added a light touch to an otherwise solemn occasion and gave our readers an indication of what sometimes happens behind the scenes.

A WRITER-IN-RESIDENCE

whose work's performed
more often than read

By Eleanor Ward

One day late last Spring, the University of Toronto, "out of the Canadian blue", invited Fletcher Markle to take the post of Writer-in-Residence for 1974-75. Professor D.J. Dooley, who met with him, explained that although in the past U of T had hired poets, novelists and short story writers, they were now calling for a change, partly because there was a growing interest in films and partly because they were aware that the markets for original writing were weighted very much on the side of the media – radio, television and motion pictures. So, installed in a comfortable Massey College office is an entertaining and charming man, widely experienced in the visual arts.

Fletcher Markle's literary output encompasses more than two hundred scripts for radio, television, and film. He has also acted variously as an editor, producer, director and narrator. In fact, as a publicity sheet says, his work has been performed more than it has been read. He's probably most familiar to Canadians for his CBC Festival Productions and for the Telescope series of which he has been creator, writer, and host. But actually, he has had a most successful professional career in all aspects of the business.

More approachable than a professor

As Writer-in-Residence, he was told one of the tasks he could expect was to be asked by students to read and respond to their writing. So far, he's been shown some short stories – no scripts – by interested students. He thinks students will find him more approachable than someone who is a member of the faculty. He also feels that his general suggestions about writing will be helpful – "tidying it, shorten, lengthen, this section, that section". Most of the contact he's had with students, however, has taken place in groups. Recently, he spoke to Eleanor Morgan's Innis College English class who were "doing" an original Sinclair Ross story and the television adaptation. Rudi Dorn, a colleague from the days when Markle was head of TV drama at CBC, had adapted and directed the CBC version. Markle took Dorn along to discuss the story and how one goes about dramatizing for TV, because "out of these kinds of informal discussions comes a totally absorbing dialogue". He gets a lot of feedback from the students and "wonderfully unexpected questions". He finds it "very stimulating" being around students, especially after a 15-year absence from a university campus: "The youthful concerns and interests are very refreshing. . . and with young people around you, you're going to get a different view – a much more contemporary view of what you're up to".

All forms of media – television in particular – are part of a relatively new field and training for it has really not become institutionalized. Markle, who has watched many careers develop within media, feels that the watchbird theory is the best introduction. He thinks students should be able to go and "simply observe" – to watch people at work who have a full plate – when there isn't very much they can do (except in work breaks) to explain what is going on. . . but there is so much that one can absorb – just by osmosis. Then the students can choose the area that interests them most, whether it is sound or camera, direction, production, or what have you. They can also see that it can go on 25 hours a day, that it can produce ulcers, or it can be very satisfying."

He believes that a university should teach a course in the visual arts. American campuses such as UCLA, USC, Stanford and North Carolina all have cinema courses or motion



Fletcher Markle

picture courses. A school that he admires in particular is the American Institute of Motion Picture Sciences in Los Angeles. It is an endowed organization, that co-operates and works with the universities in the community. A number of professional people are involved and the present head is the son of George Stevens, the great film director. George Stevens Jr. has a great interest in the learning process and making it possible for young people to find out what they need to know. "It's not the kind of career one can just go out and do because it requires a pretty heavy investment in hardware", Markle suggests that "for anyone who is seeking a career in the visual arts, a course such as the one at Ryerson in Toronto is invaluable because students find out how it's all put together – directing, writing, producing and so on."

Right now at the CBC, Mr. Markle is working on a four-part documentary on the Olympics, covering 26 centuries – all the way back to the first recorded reference to the Olympic games. The research for that is already enormous and he will continue researching until March when location filming begins in Greece. He is also kept busy (he enjoys long hours) simply in his capacity as executive producer of the CBC television features department.

Writing novel and screen play

Two special projects that he hasn't had time to work on for years are now a little further along. His favorite typewriter that he's used in travel for the last 15 years, sits by his desk ready for "when I find a morning, or afternoon or a hunk of an evening here". He says one project is a novel, not surprisingly, about television. His other project is the writing of a screen play from a story he bought from Wallace Stegner (who was appointed to the Claude Bissell Chair in Canadian-American Relations last year). He claims it's a "marvelously uniquely Canadian winter western".

As with the previous Writers-in-Residence, U of T is again fortunate to have a first class person participating in the University literary community. A few classes have taken up the opportunity to meet and talk with him and I'm sure others will do so before his term is completed. However, I hope the University won't miss the chance to view his work while he is on campus. If we are to appraise what he has done, a festival or showing of his radio, T.V. and film shows should be organized.

Eleanor Ward, a U of T B.A., is on the staff at Alumni House. This is her second interview with a Writer-in-Residence ("W.O. Mitchell", Graduate, April 1974).

THE FUTURE

Two views of what's ahead

Anybody's game

By Eric Grace

Looking into the future can be anybody's game, and in our uncertain present it seems to be everybody's game. A November headline in the *Toronto Globe and Mail* proclaims "Canada's oil self-sufficiency will end by 1982, report says", and just below is an article headed, "Ice age due soon and suddenly, studies hint". Is the proliferation of prophecies merely a diversion to take the strain off the present, or, more importantly, does our conception of the future itself influence the course of events?

Both these points of view, and many others, were expressed during a week-long symposium on the future, held at New College last November. The symposium was devised by the college's newly-formed "Club of Gnu", itself the inspiration of physics professor Bob Logan. Participants, including both experts and novices at the game, discussed the future of technology, art, education, and politics.

The appeal of futuristics is that it enables everyone to air philosophies and points of view which cannot be refuted except by other points of view, ultimately no more or less valid. No one knows what is to come, although most of us will find out. This "open season" on the future encouraged a large and responsive audience to most of the week's sessions, and many took a shot at predictions. It would be impossible in limited space to attempt to describe all the areas covered, so I shall concentrate on two sessions which I found stimulating.

A seminar titled "Freedom and Education in the Future", brought out very different ideas about freedom from two of the panelists — Dr. Richard Gilbert of the Addiction



Crowded opening session of the Club of Gnu's Futurology symposium

Research Foundation and Dr. David Bakan, a psychologist at York University. The essence of Dr. Bakan's view is that we are living in a period of enormous change in the social, political and economic systems and that we must therefore educate people for change. Children should be taught to exercise greater judgment, to co-operate rather than compete (which would involve the elimination of grading systems in schools), and to avoid "reflexive obedience" to authority, he said.

The ideas of Darwin and Skinner provided the foundation for the unpopular proposal of Dr. Gilbert that human freedom is largely a delusion. It is merely human chauvinism, he argued, which perpetuates the "inner fictions" of such concepts as "soul" and the idea that man is a special creation rather than a product of natural selection. We are a product of our environment, no more, and must replace vanity with realism if we are to survive the ecological catastrophes for which our chauvinism is responsible. We should teach more humility, said Dr. Gilbert.

It is not surprising that most of the audience, as well as Dr. Bakan, found this pill hard to swallow. The explicitly anthropocentric outlook of the long Judeo-Christian tradition cannot be overturned so easily, and people cling, however illogically, to the ego-booster notions which God and His variants imply.

There is an absurd idealism in the view, expressed by a member of the audience, that "the purity and essence of the human soul" would advance mankind as soon as people were free to express the qualities which "spring" from the soul, such as compassion. Free from what? Has there been a time in human history, and is there any reason to suppose it will be more common in the future? Another speaker from the floor conceded that man was an animal, but, none the less, (with triumph), he is different from all other animals. Which animal is not? Clearly "different" here is synonymous with "better".

Continued on Page 4

'We have seen the future and it doesn't work'

By Graham Cotter

The Larkin-Stuart lectures, set up to honour the memory of Trinity's most benevolent benefactor, Gerald Larkin, the former owner of Salada Tea, and of his life-long rector at St. Thomas' Church, the late Canon Stuart, has had a distinguished list of speakers, including the recently retired Archbishop of Canterbury, Ambassador Malik of Lebanon, and Father Bernard Lonergan of Regis College. The 1974 lecturer, less well-known, perhaps, was no less worthy of careful attention in his series "Alternatives for Society". He was Sir John Lawrence, graduate of New College, Oxford; journalist and writer, author of seven books on Russia, and participant in the Club of Gnu symposium on futurology.

Lawrence, after training as a solicitor,

worked before the Second World War with the B.B.C., and was then appointed press attaché in the British Embassy in Moscow during the war years. Here he learned Russian, and became thoroughly familiar with Russian society. He had the unusual distinction of publishing an uncensored Russian-language periodical in Moscow during the Stalin years, and has since been a frequent traveller to Russia and an acquaintance of the late Boris Pasternak and of Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn. He is at present chairman of the U.S.S.R.-Great Britain Association, a semi-official body. For some years he has been editor of the ecumenical Christian quarterly of information and opinion, *Frontier*, and it was in his capacity as a Christian observer of human affairs that he was invited to lecture.

His style of speaking was a considerable re-

lief from the often ponderous, prolix style affected by some academic lecturers, including the most eminent. He spoke as someone talking over issues, weighing them with his audience, and always with an air of quiet inquiry in which we were invited to share. I mention this, because his style and his message were well suited. He was not concerned to alarm us further about the economic and ecological crises by which we are already, or should be, very much alarmed. His approach, rather, was to give us opportunities to "use large maps", to see the questions facing all mankind in careful perspective. I emerged from the four lectures with some slogans firmly printed on my mind — not very original slogans. Sir John would, claim, but valuable for reflection: "Small is beautiful" (from the title of the book by Schumacher); "capitalism with a human face"; "cells of same living"; "honour all men".

Lawrence's view is that as a human race we do have the gift of reason and we can make reasonable choices to change from our dangerous ways: he would not assume, however, that reason alone will be enough. His reactions at the Club of Gnu's futurology symposium were mildly scoffing of the enterprise of futuristics. "We have seen the future, and it doesn't work. One thing we cannot do is go



At Futurology symposium (l. to r.): Prof. Bob Logan, moderator; Prof. Jim Dator, University of Hawaii; Sir John Lawrence.

Continued on Page 4

WE'VE SEEN THE FUTURE

Continued

on the way we are." Yet his lectures were essentially about the future, and the alternatives which society can reach out to to avoid such a devastating future as is the present expectation.

Perhaps because we like techniques in material things as much as clichés in language, the technological novelties Lawrence drew our attention to came most immediately to mind. He introduced many of his listeners for the first time to the Intermediate Technology Development Group, which is associated in Canada with the Brace Research Institute. The corresponding group in the United States is VITA, Volunteers in Technical Assistance. He quoted George McRobie, development director of Intermediate Technology:

"The need to make low-cost technologies widely available in usable form is now entering the consciousness of economists and development planners in both rich and poor countries. Our own conviction is that the choice of technology is the most critical collective decision facing any poor country (and perhaps rich countries, too)." Sir John would leave out the "perhaps". Examples of Intermediate Technology's work include the development of a "paper pulp egg packaging machine suitable for small markets at a cost of about one twentieth of the only machine formerly available." Again, the Group "has designed and produced a hand-operated multi-purpose metal-bending machine of very wide potential application in rural areas," costing 7 pounds instead of the 750 pounds cheapest commercial machine, which needs mechanical power.

Another technical project which made the audience sit up was the story of a contracting company in process of development, Eco-conversions. The pilot project for this company is under way this winter in London: "the conversion of an ordinary Victorian semi-detached house into a dwelling with a different relation to its environment... It will be converted so as to recycle its own sewage, thereby providing enough gas for cooking. It will use its air space for the conversion of solar energy, incorporate hydroponic food-growing devices into its water system, and... provide for the cultivation of food both on roofs and in vertical gardens on walls... Evidently there is more to a house than just providing shelter and amenity." Eco-conversions will be an outgrowth of another British-based organization, called Alternative Society, which exists to discover what experiments in sancrit living are feasible and putting those interested in touch with each other.

Alternative life styles are his concern

Indeed, the technological examples are a minor part of Lawrence's lectures. He was more concerned with alternative life styles, and to draw attention to various "cells of sane living". He spoke of a successful medium-sized business that both forms a community itself and enriches the community of a village in England." He reminded us of the program for training Tibetans in making a bare living from subsistence farming in rough country in Wales; of a former novice mistress in a conventional teaching order of nuns in Africa who is now trying to help a secondary school near Birmingham develop a spirit of cooperation rather than competition; of the Othona Community, which has developed from a kind of family summer camp into a living experiment from which people go back into their regular lives taking with them a sense of community. He reminded us that in the Roman Catholic Church in Holland there are some 200 experiments in community life, and that five years ago in the U.S. there were some 500

such experiments with a total membership of 10,000 people.

Outside the lectures, Sir John was shown that there are many experiments in sancrit living taking place in Toronto, which has become a significant world centre for alternative forms of community.

"Small is beautiful", but Lawrence did not concern himself only with the small examples of change, although he believes that "the transformation of society depends more on a loving attention to details, but on details seen in their total perspective." He examined the implications for business of the change in methods and the use of intermediate rather than highly sophisticated technologies. He noted the change in Volvo, the Swedish car manufacturer:

"Volvo's President, Per Gyllenhammar, has said that it is high time to stop treating man as an extension of the machine... Now they have designed a new factory which breaks away altogether from the conventional assembly line... The work force is divided into groups... the car stays still and each group does to it all the jobs which fall within that group's limits." Other manufacturers are watching this, and Fiat is likewise experimenting; so also is Philips Electronics in Holland. The implications are not, however, that all business and industry must be rebuilt on small models, but that appropriate technologies be found for various forms of enterprise. Farming, he suggests, should revert to labour-intensive models in an energy-poor world; but transportation and communications will remain capital- and energy-intensive. He bids, as do many of us, for the relative decline of the automobile and the return of the train.

Society must determine its goals

Lawrence is concerned that society determine what are its goals. Some goals will be forced on it: for example, we *must* arrest exponential growth. But that does not mean an end to all growth; rather, there must be selected growth in terms of social goals. We must not rest, he says, looking as much at the international scene as at that in the rich countries, until everyone has had enough; but then we must be encouraged to rest and to enjoy ourselves.

Graham Cotter, an Anglican priest, graduate of Trinity College, was an alumnus representative on Governing Council 1972-74.

ANYBODY'S GAME

Continued

ter", with no objective justification but human rules and values, weighted in our favour. I cannot help but agree with Dr. Gilbert that we are up against an environmental wall, that education for the future must be oriented for human survival, and that this can only be achieved by instilling the concept of man as one part of nature. It is time to stop asserting that certain things are "good", without relating them to survival.

Forthering his ideas on human freedom, and rejecting the concept of environmental, mechanistic control of behaviour, Dr. Bakun proposed that our educational objectives should be to increase "thought, feeling, and will". He asserted that it would not be a bad thing for children to choose and judge when and what they were taught and suggested that age was not related to wisdom. This is clearly a ridiculous proposition since wisdom is a function of experience and experience is a function of time. By definition, one cannot be young and wise, and I do not see a productive future in allowing the young such a spurious "freedom".

One of the facts of life in which we are all being currently educated is that we live as a privileged minority of humanity, and the final session of the symposium dealt with "Haves

"Congratulations!"



Lieut.-Governor Pauline McGibbon extends best wishes to her successor as Chancellor at the installation in office of Dr. Eva Macdonald.

and Have-Not's in the Politics of the Future". One of the contributors was Duke Redbird, a native Canadian poet and film maker, and much of the discussion centred on exploitation of the land and its natives. Natural resources, said Duke Redbird, belong to the land, and the resources which belong to man are spiritual. In that view, he continued, modern Canadians are among the have-nots of the world.

The discussion concentrated too much on the spirit, I felt, and not enough on the flesh. When we speak of haves and have-nots we are speaking of economics and of politics. The panelists touched only briefly on the question of redistribution of wealth and on the role of multinational corporations in international economies, which is disappointing, since this is of central importance.

A relatively small number of international companies deal annually with sums of money greatly exceeding the national revenue of most if not all third-world countries. It has been estimated that by the end of the century one half of the total world economy will pass through the hands of these few vast enterprises (another prediction which you can take or leave). What is certain is that this wealth is governed by corporations not subject to the political control of any one country.

I would have been interested to hear much more debate about the future of the kind of exploitative free enterprise which these companies represent. Accepting that they operate outside normal political or social control, how might this affect the mechanisms of redistribution of wealth in the future, and what is the future of business-government relations in general?

A week's deliberations about the future raised much food for thought, and one concrete result was the formation of a weekly interdisciplinary seminar course called "Introduction to Futurology", in which many ideas will get another chewing over. Meanwhile, it remains a matter of paying your money and taking your choice of predictions. One certainty is that people will always be divided in their opinions, not only on what will happen but on what should happen. I believe, however, we are living at a time when natural, not human, rules are of immediate significance. Our future is not, perhaps, in our hands at all.

Eric Grace, B.Sc. (Nottingham, Eng.), Ph.D. in zoology (Aberdeen) has been a post-doctoral fellow at U of T and a lecturer at Erindale College. He is now a science writer in the University News Bureau.

Making campus a true community

It's 'reforestation'
to improve the quality
of the environment

By Jennifer Grass

Since students and faculty now agree that no single campus centre can possibly claim a central position at the University of Toronto because of the size and diversity of the campus, they have opted for the improvement of the campus setting west of St. George Street. The reconstruction of this area into a "more fertile educational and social terrain" reflects University-wide support of a plan, originally developed by students in 1971, called "The Campus as a Campus Centre." Approval of this project in October by the Internal Affairs Committee of Governing Council marked the end of more than fourteen years of debate about priorities in campus planning.

Discussion of a campus centre began in the early 1960s with the Students' Administrative Council (SAC) asserting that, without a focus for student activity, the University could not become a true community. U of T is one of the few major campuses in North America without such a centre. The construction of a centre was favoured by students until early 1969 and nearly led SAC to success in obtaining a campus centre building.

A \$4 million project shelved

Plans for a centre (that would have cost \$4 million then), designed to house all student activities and organizations under one roof, were unveiled in the fall of 1966. However, faculty disapproval, funding problems and municipal building restrictions forced SAC to postpone further action on the proposed centre and the project remained dormant for five years.

In May 1971, SAC solicited the aid of Professor Peter Prangnell, chairman of the Department of Architecture, in preparing recommendations regarding the campus centre. He, in turn, appointed Douglas Engel, a lecturer in the department, to direct a team of students to carry out this task. Their report, entitled "The Campus as a Campus Centre," considers the University environment as a whole and relates campus centre planning to the purpose of student life and to the University's position and social responsibilities within its urban environment. This view of campus planning holds precedence today.

Twenty architecture students documented student life by each photographing another student throughout a normal school day. The team concluded that students related to their environment in a diversity of ways and no building could possibly contain all of their manifold interests. At this point, the concept



What's now in prospect for west campus

Willcocks Street east from New College may look like this when the "reforestation" project takes shape. Vice-President Jill Conway and her special assistant, Jack Diamond, are seen having a look at the model.

of a single building catering to student life was considered defunct.

The students indicated that the University was "already hopelessly multi-centred," and they attributed this to U of T's growth as a federation of colleges, a federation which had as its model the English system of autonomous colleges within a university. The colleges remained parochial units even within the federated university structure and there was little co-ordination or development of their common physical environment. The construction of a number of independent faculties, colleges and institutes during the 1960s has further atomized the campus. The "monolithic features" and "single functionalism" of many of these buildings provides "physical and psychological barriers to exploration of the 'campus as a whole,'" according to the student architects.

The most sterile area on campus

Having scrapped all thought of a campus centre building, the students oriented themselves to making the campus a "pleasurable, gratifying, comfortable and instructive environment." They concluded that the St. George campus west of St. George Street was "the most sterile area and the most urgently in need of intervention." Their plans for the rehabilitation of this area were intended to be a model for the rest of the campus.

The students approached the southwest campus in the "spirit of a reforestation project." Their report says: "Recognizing that what is there has declined or was insufficient



The planners proposed...



This multi-purpose building to centralize all student activities, on a site at the southwest corner of St. George and Russell Streets (below).

from the start, we have replanted both natural and man-made elements in an attempt to generate a healthy, fertile terrain."

They suggested that St. George Street be turned into a boulevard, that a winter garden and pub be built on the eastern plaza of Sidney Smith Hall and that the western plaza become a summer terrace. The team also proposed that the buildings in the area be linked by a series of interconnections which would contain restaurants, banks and other commercial facilities. The closing of Huron and Willcocks Streets was recommended to facilitate the construction of a park and amphitheatre at their intersection.

These proposals were examined in detail by an advisory committee set up in October 1973 by President John Evans. The committee agreed with the proposal to rehabilitate the southwest campus and concluded that the external projects were the most attractive. They did not, however, place a high priority on the construction of north-south internal links between buildings because of such problems as capital cost, personal safety, security of building contents and interference with departmental space.

The beginning of an achievement

In April 1974, the University commissioned Arco Planning Consultants to prepare plans based on the concepts already articulated. Those plans for the rehabilitation of the area bounded by St. George, Harbord, Spadina and Russell Streets were approved in principle on October 1 by the Internal Affairs Committee. When the designs were unveiled, Jack Dimond, special assistant to Vice-president Jill Conway, reiterated the concern expressed by the team of student architects in 1971. He told the meeting that "this is just the beginning of the achievement of a more general goal, that of improving the quality of all campus grounds."

The Business Affairs Committee and the External Affairs Committee have been asked to give a high priority to the allocation of funds for the rehabilitation of this area and, since the project will proceed in phases, a huge capital outlay will not be required to finance the developments.

Phase one of the project involves the



St. George "boulevard" westward from the Plaza at Sidney Smith Hall.



Helping ethnic minorities

Dr. Daniel G. Hill, former Ontario Human Rights Commissioner, now adjunct professor of social work and the President's special adviser on human rights issues (centre, in light suit), presided at a recent gathering, called by the University. Present were representatives of the "visible minority" press — Asians, Blacks, and native people of Canada. They voiced their concerns and offered suggestions to the University on research, new courses of study, and general ideas for ways in which U of T could help minority groups.

CRIME: the Parole Board chairman speaks out

Canada has the highest percentage of people behind bars of any industrialized nation as well as the highest level of recidivism. In 1972, approximately 23,000 persons — one Canadian in every 1,000 — was locked up in a training school, reformatory, or federal penitentiary and in the same year the Canadian taxpayers spent in excess of \$250,000,000 on prisons.

Canada also has had, since last April, a new chairman of the National Parole Board, William Outerbridge. He emphatically supports changes in the penal system. He has said that we are fooling ourselves when we believe the rhetoric that the correctional system is focused on correcting the inmate. As an alternative he would like to see more paroles granted, more community correction centres set up and an over-all re-education of the public and politicians regarding crime, criminals and the functions of parole.

Distortion of crime and criminals

Outerbridge spoke at the annual Sophie Boyd Memorial Lecture, sponsored by the Faculty of Social Work Alumni Association last fall. In a lecture on "Public Perceptions and Penal Reality," he was outspoken in condemning the media for creating a distorted picture of crime and criminals.

Because the media focuses on the dramatic, unusual, or "newsworthy" event, the public has learned to think of criminals in stereotypes — "armed robber, the rapist, the assailant, the murderer." But the facts are different, says Mr. Outerbridge. A Law Reform Commission study shows that only one out of five offenders represents those who have been convicted of crimes of violence. Most criminals are imprisoned for non-violent offenses associated with automobiles, alcohol and drugs. The facts are that a considerable proportion of those in prison are not dangerous, nor are they committed to crime as a way of life. They are young, unemployed, poorly educated, non-violent, and frequently non-planned in their criminal behaviour.

The second public assumption he attacks is the tendency to view criminals as strangers. Another study of the Law Reform Commission shows that as much as 50 per cent. of the reported crime occurs between people — criminals and victims — who know each other. He offers some further insight into what kind of behaviour is typical. For example, in 1973, Canadian Penitentiary Service granted 60,900 temporary absence passes, of which 98.5 per cent. were successfully completed. This kind of record held true even for prisoners serving life sentences in preventive detention. They were allowed 6,000 temporary absences between 1968-1972 and only 12 negative incidents occurred. Again, of 2,150 inmates on day parole in 1973, 96 per cent. returned to the penitentiary on time and without getting into trouble — only 2 per cent. were convicted of new offences and forfeited their day parole and a further 1.3 per cent. had their paroles revoked as a preventive measure.

A basic premise from which Outerbridge works is that "responsibility is one of the keys to rehabilitation." Prisons take away responsibility from an individual because they are necessarily authoritative and you can't expect a great deal of rehabilitation in a place that was designed to do something else — to keep an individual separate from society. An environment where one is given no rights nor ability to make choices attacks the inmate's very basis of identity as an adult. Thus Outerbridge sees parole and half-way houses which help the inmate re-adjust to society as the alternative. "After all, inmates were not born in prison — most criminal conduct is spawned in the community and contributed to by social, economic and political circumstances of the community. Thus criminal behaviour is a function of both the offender and the community and the solution must be sought in both."

This theme of community-based corrections involves: the maintaining of prisons for those found to be consistently dangerous and committed; the maximization of alternative forms of sanctions for offenders who are not in these categories; the increasing of public participation in all phases of the administration of the program, and finally, the recognition of certain basic rights and safeguards to those convicted of criminal offences.

He agrees that the recent press attacks on the Parole Board are valid and feels it should come under greater public scrutiny. He says the Parole Board has more unchecked authority than any trial court in the country. There is a call for basic procedural safeguards to be built into the hearings of the National Parole Board.

Outerbridge feels the public must also, as part of a re-education on parole, understand that even with successful parole programs there will always be a risk to the public. Hu-

man behaviour cannot always be predicted accurately. Outerbridge feels it is unfair to condemn a successful parole program on the basis of isolated negative incidents. "So long as we continue with our current penal and parole systems, tragedies, dramatic headline catching tragedies, will continue. All we can hope is that they will be as infrequent as compared to the number of releases as they have been in the past."

William Outerbridge comes to his post well qualified. He has a B.S.W. and M.S.W. from the University of Toronto and a Master's degree in criminology from Berkeley. He worked for the Ontario Probation Service for 16 years and left in 1969 to join the National Parole Board. He was chairman of a task force on community-based residential centres, a national study of half-way houses, while working with the National Parole Board. His conclusion was that Canada was wasting time and money by putting so many people behind bars. It recommended greater use of community centres and places where offenders would be kept in touch with day-to-day community life at a fraction of the current cost of imprisonment.

From 1971 until his recent appointment as chairman of the National Parole Board, Mr. Outerbridge was an associate professor of criminology at the University of Ottawa.

In his lecture, Outerbridge acknowledged the great contribution to social work by the late Sophie Boyd in whose memory the lecture series is given. He said that "her tremendous respect for the complexity and integrity of those with whom she worked characterized an ideology that could serve as the cornerstone of a penal system that maintains, primarily, concern for public safety and yet provides many alternatives and programs that can increase opportunities for a penal system to become in reality a correctional system."

Making a true community

Continued

construction of a boulevard along St. George Street, made by cutting 12 feet of the west sidewalk and providing a 12 foot median down the middle of the road. By separating the north and south flow of vehicles, the median would offer refuge to the west numbers of pedestrians — estimated at 80,000 a day — who make east-west crossings.

The second step involves the closing of Huron Street from Russell to Harbord and Wdcocks Street from Spadina to St. George and the construction of a clay-bottomed pond with an adjacent "green area" for picnics, concerts, political rallies, or just strolling on the grass. The consultants concluded that a winter skating rink could be maintained on the pond.

The development of a sheltered bazaar with a variety of commercial facilities on the south side of Sidney Smith Hall would constitute phase three. The bazaar would contain food outlets and a bank. Such facilities as a drug store, post office, magazine or record shop are

being considered as well but the Internal Affairs Committee has not yet decided whether to let out commercial space on an individual shop basis or to ask for tenders from developers. The consultants favoured the kind of food services available at Ontario Place, Sherway Gardens or the Scarborough Town Centre Shopping Plaza. At those centres, privately operated quick service stalls, providing a variety of hot foods, are surrounded by tables and chairs so that customers can eat in an amenable but efficient environment.

The east side of Sidney Smith currently serves as a meeting place and the consultants suggested as phase four of the project that the podium and street levels be merged. This is designed to enable people to move more freely around the area.

Jennifer Grass, a Queen's graduate who edited that university's student newspaper, is a former writer on the News Bureau staff.

DAY CARE CENTRE: University meets a need

A one-time coach house on Devonshire Place is now the Margaret Fletcher Day Care Centre, named in honour of a woman who is outstanding in the field of early childhood education and who has been associated with the University since 1927. The building has been extensively renovated to provide full facilities for daytime care for 45 children. The University, which financed the work, has turned over the direction of the Centre to a board, of which Mrs. Kathryn Petersen is chairman and which has parents and U of T representatives in its membership. The Centre is operated by a professional staff.



Margaret Fletcher and the day care centre named for her.



ABOVE: President Evans and Marie Hart, 3½, have fun together at the official opening.



BETWEEN: Artists of the future develop their skill with water paints.



ABOVE: Miss Fletcher cuts the ribbon for the formal opening. Dr. Evans watching.



ABOVE: Kathryn Sinclair, student teacher from George Brown College with one of her pupils, Colin, 3.

LEFT: Youngsters at play in the spacious grounds of the Centre.

A TEACHER: 'marvellously warm and on-the-go'

By Anna Hillery

A teacher affects eternity; he can never tell where his influence stops. Henry Adams

Marjorie Phillips, Household Science '33, professor of nutrition in the Department of Family Studies at the University of Guelph, is a marvellously warm, on-the-go kind of person who has recently returned from China where she observed family life and culture under the Communist regime.

Marjorie's keen about a great many things. Art, travel, people, youth, the university. "Guelph is a wonderful place to live," she told me. "I like the tranquility and the slower pace. The university has a forward looking approach and has an enrolment of just under 10,000 students".

As a top nutritionist she is enormously concerned with the role of nutrition in a changing world, and finds the students (male and female) enthusiastic about the challenge. Her nutrition classes are large — up to 300.

Family and consumer studies

At the College of Family and Consumer Studies the major thrust is in two programs: family studies (of which applied human nutrition is a major) and consumer studies. The hotel and food administration program at Guelph is unique as a four year degree course in Canada but is only a small section in the College of Family and Consumer Studies. A new Hotel and Food Administration building, with modern hotel facilities for practical training, is almost completed, and makes a fine addition to the already beautiful campus. *People in the hotel and food administration program may take nutrition as an option.*

"Getting ready for lectures is stimulating". Miss Phillips said. So are the assignments she hands out. When I was there the students were turning in assignments on, "Three things I've always wanted to know about nutrition but was afraid to ask," which demanded from them hard work, research and individual responsibility. "Seeing the kids mature and assess things on their own is enormously rewarding," she said.

"One of the greatest things in my life is the satisfaction I get from teaching. But it wasn't always that way. After graduation I worked at the Connaught Laboratories. At this time teaching had no appeal for me." Several years later, after receiving a Master's in nutrition (M.Sc.) from Michigan State University, she



Marjorie Phillips

joined the Faculty of Food Sciences at the University of Toronto where she remained until 1966 when she was appointed to her present position at the College of Family and Consumer Studies, which is the old Macdonald Institute.

Examples of applied nutrition

The college building is a stolid, old Victorian structure of faded red brick redolent of the last century. Everything else about it, though, is updated and forward looking. Curriculum, faculty and students. The guys and gals (in blue jeans) looked healthy and vibrant. Remembering what Professor Phillips had remarked earlier, "We are what we eat," I strongly suspected that these young people were living examples of applied nutrition.

Some of us will remember with nostalgia when Macdonald Institute was famous for its "diamond ring course", popular among young ladies contemplating matrimony. Not any more. Today the degree program in the College of Family and Consumer Studies offers only serious academic courses and produces highly qualified graduates, who are much in demand — as nutritionists, teachers, in research, government and community agencies, hotels, hospitals, journalism and other fields.

The Canadian art in Marjorie's office re-

flects a long-standing romance with art. She studied at the Ontario College of Art and enjoys painting as a hobby. She is on the art committee of the college and the art acquisition committee of the university. She is also a founding member of the Faculty Club, and an accomplished speaker, and a photographer.

'Mysterious and fascinating' China

Last November she spoke and showed slides of her China sojourn at the university. "China is mysteriously fascinating", she said. "What has been accomplished since the cultural revolution is incredible. They have demonstrated that nothing is impossible." Everyone works. Everyone seems healthy and happy. All are exposed to beauty and culture. The children are lovely and well disciplined. They are taught early to work for the simple joy of accomplishment and for "service to the masses" rather than monetary gains. Drama and art are for the masses.

Although themes are always sheer propaganda, the exposure to culture has an uplifting and unifying effect. Peking has six open houses. The revolutionary poster art is nothing short of sensational — vigorous, unique and joyful. There is no modern art. "China is in my blood," Marjorie said. "I want to go back."

Meanwhile teaching undergraduates at the University of Guelph remains tremendously important. Youth counts very much to her. She believes in the old fashioned Protestant work ethic, and the importance of teaching self-controlled freedom. Socrates had the same idea centuries ago when he told the citizens that men are not free when freed from this or that, but when they become masters of themselves.

This is the sixth profile of a U of T graduate, written by Anna Hillery, Household Science '33, to appear in the Graduate.

Briefs about books

Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Volume III. Life stories of 550 men and women who died between 1741 and 1770 portray vividly and accurately three decades of continuing exploration, developing society, and the war that began to end with the fall of Quebec. Essays by Charles P. Stacey and W.J. Eccles add to the value of the book. 782 pp. \$20. University of Toronto Press.

The Mammals of Canada. A.W. Frank Banfield. An authoritative and detailed description of 196 species of mammals that have occurred in Canada or are known to have visited Canadian shores. Numerous colour plates, black-and-white drawings and maps add support to the text. 438 pp. \$19.95. University of Toronto Press.

Daisy. Alice Lind Cook, retired professor of French, Victoria College. A little book of 155 delightful drawings with bilingual captions that will help the reader learn an unfamiliar language more easily, whether it be English or French. "Daisy takes us out of the textbooks and into life," says the author. 156 pp. Centre Educatif et Culturel Inc., Montreal.

ABOVE



RIGHT

The Ebony Box. Adam C. Zimmerman. A Hamilton lawyer, a U of T Arts graduate, has written this collection of poems which express his feeling for "the good earth" and his empathy for people. Sketches by Kenneth H. Lehman. 85 pp. \$4.50. Thomas J. Hatte.



Art is just one of the accomplishments of Professor Robert Finch (remember his speech in iambic pentameter, published in the October 1973 Graduate).

This gouache drawing, "Lighthouses, Le Granit-Rat", is from a collection of his work exhibited in Toronto last fall.

The Minister's announcement of financial woe

The statement of the Ontario Government's financial plans for universities, given to the Legislature by the Hon. James Auld, Minister of Colleges and Universities, on November 18, 1974, follows:

I would like to give the House details of the levels of financial support we intend to provide to colleges of applied arts and technology and universities for the 1975-76 academic year. Total support to both the colleges and the universities will be increased from \$659 million to \$768 million.

In 1975-76 operating support to the colleges of applied arts and technology will be increased by approximately 15.4 per cent. from \$173 million to \$200 million.

The university system will receive a total of \$568 million in operating funds, an increase of 16.9 per cent over \$486 million, the current level of support.

With the proposed levels of operating support and no increase in students' tuition fees, the system's income will increase by approximately 15 per cent. We believe this amount is sufficient to offset inflationary trends, to maintain or improve existing levels of service and to accommodate predicted enrollment increases.

The matter of distribution will be determined on the advice of the Council of Regents for colleges of applied arts and technology, and the Ontario Council on University Affairs after consulting with the institutions.

In the guidelines I have given to the two councils, I have indicated that there will be no increase in students' tuition fees, that our policy of accessibility should

be maintained, that institutional autonomy should be preserved, and that the global sums I have mentioned should not be exceeded. These global sums include an amount for special and committed expenditures and expenditures controlled by the Ministry on a line budget basis.

I have suggested that the options considered by the Council of Regents and the Ontario Council on University Affairs include the following:

1. A continuation of the present formula, to allocate the amounts I mentioned among the various institutions. This would permit a 7.4 per cent. increase in the value of the BIU (basic income unit) to \$2,100 in the case of the universities and a 5.5 per cent increase to \$2,063 for the colleges.

2. A system whereby one BIU value would be applied to 1973-74 enrolment to compensate for inflation and a lesser BIU value would be applied to enrolment growth in the current year.

3. A suspension of the operating grants formula and a flat increase be applied to each institution's operating grant for the current year.

It is expected that, with this early announcement, our consultative approach will ensure that any distribution mechanism adopted takes into account the diverse needs of the institutions. An early recommendation by the councils will be acted upon speedily by the Government allowing the institutions to make the appropriate budgetary arrangements for next year.

'A FINANCIAL CRUNCH'

Continued

is not increasing as rapidly as it did during the preceding decade.

The second thing that is at stake is the universities' capacity to meet new teaching needs. An example of this which comes from the field that I know best is the need for the training of primary care physicians. This involves changes in undergraduate and post-graduate medical training, notably the development of teaching environments in a community setting, instead of exclusively hospital-based teaching. But this would cost Ontario's five medical schools \$5.2 million. So the enormous future savings for the whole of society that would result if we could break the capital of hospital-based specializations are jeopardized in Ontario. Because this innovation is not beyond our means. There are many other examples.

Must we abandon our heritage?

The third thing at stake particularly affects the University of Toronto, and that is that we may be compelled to forsake our inheritance and phase out a large part of our work in the humanities — languages and literature ancient and modern, history, philosophy, art and music — an area of outstanding strength at the University of Toronto throughout its history. Such an inheritance is not jettisoned lightly. But there were three or four years when student enrolments in the language courses declined rapidly enough that the University was embarrassed by the riches it possessed, for which eager young hands did not appear to be reading out. It is much too soon to know whether this is a blip or a trend, but it raises the question whether it is wise, let alone feasible, to react too quickly to a falling-off which may prove to be transitory. Ancient Greek and Latin seem to be in eclipse just now, but the Graduate Centre of Medieval Studies, for whose work Latin is essential, turns away two-thirds of its qualified applicants for lack of space and staff.

The fourth thing at stake is a cut-back in the research and scholarly commitment of our academic staff and, as a result, in the exposure of our students to contact with work at the boundaries of knowledge. If research capacity continues to be eroded, the very base from which the universities should be able to respond to new challenges will crumble. For anyone who believes that Canada should be making an independent contribution, indeed, that Canada is particularly fitted to do so, the prospect of branch-plant conformity instead of self-generated initiative is depressing. At the University of Toronto, our research effort now produces about 20 inventions a year for which patent applications are made and our policy is to try to develop these in Canada. Also in the last three years we have had research contracts with about 50 Canadian corporations — research for which only the University has the capability. Most critical of all is the environment of learning: accessibility to institutions without healthy and active research programs going on is not accessibility to university education for undergraduate or for graduate students.

The effect of continued unavailability of adequate capital, operating and research support for the universities will make it extraordinarily difficult to take reasonable care of our assets. Our physical assets add

up to more space than the Toronto Dominion Center, but of course, not quite as new. When we talk about our pre-war buildings we mean before World War I, if not the Boer War or the Crimean War, and one we know antedates Confederation. Our physical plant consists of about 4 million net assignable square feet of space to clean, paint, heat and service, and for which the Province has been unable to make available funds for essential upgrading and renewal of obsolete facilities. Similarly, there is no provision for replacement and depreciation of an inventory of furnishings and equipment — 90 per cent of which consists of highly specialized materials and apparatus — which at present prices has a replacement value of \$135 million. This is not the way to take proper care of YOUR assets!

But our most important asset is, of course, our staff. Leaving aside for the moment our academic staff, the University of Toronto has about 7,000 people on its payroll of whom, 2,000 are unionized and about 5,000 are non-unionized clerical and other non-academic employees. We bargain collectively with nine unions and we have the obligation to bargain in good faith. We must also act as a responsible employer in our other relationships, not setting the pace in salaries but not lagging too far behind the going rate in the nearby community. And finally, the academic staff are the heart and brain and muscle of the entire enterprise, an asset beyond price, an asset which is easily destroyed and difficult to replace.

In regard to our human assets we face a tricorn dilemma. The Provincial Treasurer has said that he would prefer the universities not to incur deficits. Our only alternatives for 1975-76 are: dismissal of staff, or very low salary increases. Wholesale sudden firings would have a devastating effect on staff morale and on the quality of teaching and research programs; that course of action cannot be justified. But it is also impossible for us to ask our academic and non-academic staff to accept salary increases at a level about half the rise in the cost of living during the preceding twelve months when Government settlements this year in related occupational categories have already produced pay differentials that in some cases are over 30 per cent. We can, as in previous years, give proportionately smaller increases to the 15 per cent of our employees whose salaries are over \$20,000 a year. But to attempt to balance our budget by refusing equitable wage and salary increases altogether would be irresponsible behaviour for any institution, and particularly so for a publicly supported institution.

Government takeover a possibility

If the combination of damaging factors that I have listed brings the universities unmanageable deficits or serious internal disruption from labour unrest, a takeover and direct control by the Government is a possibility. One might almost imagine, in a fit of institutional paranoia, that there is a deliberate plot to starve and then subdue — a technique not unknown in government bureaucracies elsewhere. However, I am not sure that the Government would wish upon itself this direct responsibility; or, if it did, that it would be more successful in administering the universities than the universities are themselves. Moreover, government control threatens the independence of teaching and research and the right to be critical of government itself — all of which are vital attributes of a free society.

We all share a concern about expanding public



President Evans

spending; universities must show as much capacity for self-restraint and self-denial as other publicly-funded institutions. Here then is the major question for the universities and I suggest for the Province: what will be the environment of higher education for the remainder of this decade? Only in this context can the universities plan sensibly and choose the least damaging course of action in adapting to the recent Government announcements.

There is a limit to what more we can do. And, in spite of all we can possibly do, there is no way of avoiding real damage at the present and prospective levels of funding.

For recognition as a high priority

The truth is, there is no cheap way out. The universities of Ontario do not exist in isolation. They are part of the world-wide network of discovery, problem-solving and communication. By tradition transcending nationalism, they are one of the best hopes of a world where nationalism runs dangerously rampant. By tradition narrowly specialized and departmentalized, they are painfully breaking out of that mould to face the problems which require a mobilization of human intelligence and insight and cooperation, sometimes from a dozen disparate fields. Where would you find such expertise and diversification except in universities? I think, and plead, not for one institution but for the system of universities that scholars and scientists, fundamental and applied research, teaching of students in a human and humane environment and not in mass-production settings, should be recognized as a high priority for our society in these difficult times.

Otherwise, succeeding generations will be the losers even more than ourselves. Our children will be short-changed by finding at universities inadequate teaching programs in Arts and Science and in the professions. Our grandchildren will be short-changed by the failure of Canadian longer-term investment in research to increase Canadians' understanding of the enormously difficult problems that will affect their world. Education, at all levels, is the principal investment in the future of the individual. Universities are one of the few investments we can make in the future of society itself. These investments in our future, in Canada's future, must not be short-changed.

THE READER WRITES . . .

"The Reader Writes" is for readers of the Graduate. Letters of approval, of disapproval, of comment, or information, are invited. When space is limited, brief letters on subjects of wide interest may be given priority.

IAN M. DRUMMOND, U of T professor of economics, comments on the Rev. Graham Cotter's article, "After two years of Governing Council: the good and the bad" (October 1974):

Fr. Cotter misrepresents the actual course of faculty salaries. The salaries have not been corrected for price changes. He misleads the reader with respect to faculty work loads. And his prescriptions are fraught with danger for the future of the University whose welfare he wishes to defend.

Fr. Cotter probably does not like to admit that we live in a competitive society where earnings are not only a reward but also an incentive. But as a responsible member of the University he should not ignore certain facts. Our universities must compete with other professions for high level talent. In the mid-fifties, when professional real earnings were low relative to other earnings, no rational undergraduate could contemplate a professional career. People like myself could see little beyond "psychic returns" and so we did not enrol in post-graduate studies in hopes of better things to come. Surely this was one reason for the "shortage of university teachers" that occurred in the sixties. But the long-run health of Canadian universities depends upon their power to attract a modest inflow of bright young lecturers. This inflow will not come if university earnings are too badly out of line with the earnings that ability can command in other professions. First-rate people are always in demand, whether or not the Canadian university system is expanding. And the quality of a Toronto education does not depend only, or chiefly, on the staff-student ratio, important though this is; it also depends on the University's ability to attract and retain a first-rate staff.

The average Toronto faculty member faces an ever-increasing demand to teach. There is often a lagging sense of this decrease in the staff-student ratio. It is rather a matter of committee work and administrative chores both for the University itself and for various external governmental bodies. As the University becomes more democratic and participatory, so the faculty must spend much more time in participation. In the University's committees, the Province, and the Federal Government, to increase their demands for information, so the faculty must devote ever more time to the satisfying of these demands. Yet for several years now, the Toronto faculty has suffered both a decline in real income and an increase in work load. Surely few professional groups are in this position!

I am sorry that the University has had

to worsen the staff-student ratio so as to prevent an even greater fall in faculty real income. Fr. Cotter urges the faculty to ask for less so as to reverse this deterioration of the ratio with which he is so concerned. But I am far from sure that faculty abstaining would have any better things to offer, so far as students were concerned. Some of us remember the first few and early fifties, when Canadian professors acquiesced in regularly falling real incomes for the sake of staff-student ratios, low fees, and so on. But Governments and Boards did not use the savings to improve the quality of education. Instead they sometimes wasted money on absurdities, and more often they simply spent less on universities. Why should we think that things would be different today?

LRDNE M. KENNY, chairman, Department of Islamic Studies, U of T, is critical of two items in the October Graduate. Prof. Kenny writes:

I have two criticisms of the October issue of the Graduate. The first concerns the inappropriateness of devoting so much space to pictures of the honorary graduates, the former Prime Minister Tanaka of

Japan. Do you have such a shortage of material that you had to repeat the University Bulletin these pictures of a man who was forced from office in disgrace so soon after being honoured by our University?

In the second place I would like to protest the publication of the article by the Reverend Mister Graham Cotter. The Graduate is inevitably reflecting as reflecting the thinking and policies of the University to some degree, but I sincerely hope that this is not true in the present case.

I take exception first of all to Mr. Cotter's suggestion for staff-student parity on the Governing Council and its extension throughout the University, and his berating staff members who think that the vitality and integrity of the University can be safeguarded best by those who have the necessary wisdom of experience, and a life-time commitment to its goals. I would not discount the contribution of some serious, hard-working student members of the Council, but on the other hand it was too often true that student members were playing to the grandstands, and for political ends we supporting demands forwarded by SAC and student demonstrators.

Mr. Cotter says he believes in the intellectual clout of the university. If this is so, he is going about it in a queer way — by denigrating the role of the faculty must play in the governance of the University, and by removing the economic incentive for the retention of the best-qualified and most-experienced members of staff. What right does Mr. Cotter have to pressurize staff members requiring salaries of \$22,000 to \$24,000 per annum, and forcing them to accept remuneration at least equal to the rate of inflation (which they have not received for the past four or five years)? He, of course, knows that neither government, nor the professions, nor industry would think of accepting such reasoning — indeed the gap between those with comparable training engaged in these areas of endeavour and university teaching profession has widened startlingly over the past few years. If those in other sectors of the economy were willing to reverse the trend, Mr. Cotter, would not find university professors one whiz behind in public spirit and devotion to duty.

I may recommend to you and to Mr. Cotter another article which clearly and compactly outlines the role that a university faculty must play in these days. If its ideals are to survive, surely that by Professor D. McCormick Smith, of Altonian College, in the Toronto Daily Star, December 30, 1974, in the "Opinion" section, under the inadequate title, "From here the university can either advance or decline".

RDY' CADWELL, '30 UC, Clearwater, Florida, has a different opinion of Mr. Cotter's review:

It was with interest that I read Reverend Graham Cotter's article. It was informative, well written, and contained suggestions for improving the Council. This, plus the summary of "The Bissell Years", made the Graduate a pleasure to me.

ERIC A. MCKEE, director, U of T International Student Centre, also thinks well of the article. Mr. McKee writes:

A couple of weeks ago I received my copy of the Graduate, and I am writing to tell you how impressed I was with the quality of the publication.

I particularly enjoyed Graham Cotter's article on the Governing Council, and I hope that in the future not only the Graduate, but also other News Bureau publications as well, will feature more articles of this kind. It seems to me that there is a great need in the University at this time for expressions of opinion about different aspects of the University from sources other than the student press. Articles from such like Mr. Cotter, well informed about the University but without an obvious vested interest to protect, would be particularly welcome.

Again, my congratulations and thanks.

JEAN DOWLING CRAGG, '34 Vic., Sackville, N.B. reminds us of the position held by her husband, unfortunately omitted from "U of T: Cradle of Presidents" (October 1974):

You might like to add another name to your roster — that of Laurence H. Cragg, B.A. '34, Ph.D. '37, president of Mount Allison University for the past 11 years.

Congratulations on the good job being done on the U of T Graduate. We find it of continuing interest.

FRANK YDUNG, '21, SPS, North Bay, Ontario, recalls a fellow alumnus after reading about the T-Holders' banquet:

The thought occurs to me as to who might be the oldest living holder of this coveted "A" badge. As far as I could ascertain a friend, Peter A. Liang, North Bay, who on October 31 underwent a second cataract operation at the age of 93, so that he might continue his hobby of draughts. He graduated from SPS in 1905 and was a member of the Varsity rugby team in 1903 and 1904.

DR. J. PEZZETTA, University of Wisconsin, Green Bay, Wisconsin, offers an interesting suggestion:

I like the Graduate. It's good for reminiscing and for following the minute changes since my good old days (1956). How about an anecdotal history of each department? Yes, each! How it started, by whom, who ran the show, etc.

A GRADUATE living in an Iron Curtain country (not the USSR) sends a Christmas greeting card and these kind words:

It is my duty to send very many thanks for the Graduate paper you are kindly sending to me from time to time. I kindly thank you very much! There are so many beautiful and interesting pictures and a lovely smile of a free people. Much success to your work.

GEORGE PERDFF, Toronto, who did not give a street address, sends this telex note, with which we close this column:

I just received and read my final copy of the Graduate. It STUNK

Summer tours attract 2,000

The summer of 1974 will be well remembered by Maureen Burke, Suzanne Farkas, and Janet Tom, the three "rookies" guides in charge of campus tours. These tours, sponsored and financed by the Varsity Fund, are a regular summer feature of the University. Students are employed as guides and are prepared for their assignments by visits to the various University buildings and departments, and by briefings from the guides of previous years. In addition, the 1974 guides were informed about legends and ghosts of the University by Donald Jones of the Toronto Star as a means of adding local colour to their narration.

About 2,000 people took advantage of the free tours last summer, just over half of them Canadians. The U.S. accounted for 30 per cent. of the total. Other visitors were from such diverse places as Finland, Poland, Malta, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, and the Canary Islands. Students conducting the tours thus found their knowledge of foreign languages put to practical use.

The format of the tour included a slide presentation of the history of the University, updated by Prof. Humphrey Milnes, University College Archivist, and Jack Riley of the Medical Centre. Visitors were then taken on a tour of the campus by car — the only practical means of introducing them to a campus as large as U of T's. The duration of the entire tour was an hour.

In addition to being one of the University's most visible and popular public relations efforts, the campus tours provide unique summer employment for students, and give them an opportunity to meet interesting people from many different lands and walks of life.

Guelph president



Donald F. Forster

Still another name has been added to the list of U of T staff and graduates chosen to head other institutions of higher learning. The latest is Vice-President and Provost Donald F. Forster, who takes over on July 1 as President of the University of Guelph.

Math & physics reply to a quiz

By Edward J. Barbeau

What have a country court judge in Ontario, a kibbutz secretary in Israel and a missionary in Zambia in common?

All three are among the 178 respondents to a questionnaire sent out to almost 1,300 Mathematics and Physics graduates by the Trustees of the Samuel Beatty Fund.

As expected, many of these hold positions at universities (at least 17 in Canada and 10 in the United States), at high schools, and in industry (at least 11) or with government agencies. However, some have gone into other professions.

Although only mailed to North American graduates, the survey turned up four graduates in Britain and one each from Israel, Australia, Italy and Zambia. More than 75 per cent live in Canada, with the remainder in the United States. 128 claim to use some mathematics in their occupation, but for several that would appear to be minimal.

The most common reason given for enrolling in M. & P. was the satisfaction of an interest in mathematics, with the satisfaction of an interest in physics running second. A minority were interested in a specific career: on entry: of 20 prospective high school teachers, 9 ended up in this endeavour with 7 more being attracted into the University; 14 of the 15 students entering the professors made it, while 11 of the 18 who began in actuaries eventually pursued that chosen career. Some came into the course incidentally: one woman could not enrol in Modern Languages or English because she lacked high school German; the family of another prevented her from taking medicine; one post-war entrant found no room in Engineering while a second wanted to escape from this field. The fellow who chose M. & P. because it was the easiest course to take is complemented by the next contemporary who wanted to take the most difficult course.

There are other similarities: the flu epidemic of 1925 which laid off 70 per cent of the staff, the big goat given as a door prize at an M&P dance in the late 30s, the liquid air experiments of Professor Satterly, the Physics Christmas Box lectures, meteor observation at the Richmond Hill observatory. Professor Beatty's comment to a first year calculus class,

"Most of you are going to flunk, and it's a good thing".

Many of the graduates expressed their opinions on the importance of the Samuel Beatty Fund and on their interest in the courses, and reports on these have been prepared for the Trustees and the Mathematics Department. More detailed reports on the survey can be obtained from Professor E.J. Barbeau, Department of Mathematics, University of Toronto, Toronto M5S 1A1.

Homecoming 1974



ABOVE: Lady Godiva Band's trombonist - smallest float in the '74 Homecoming parade. RIGHT: Laura Beattie from Hart House Great Hall staircase window looks down at alumni at lunch.

Vic classmates of '29 tell all

Several members of the class of 1929 Victoria gathered last summer at the home of Lois and Jack Wilson for their forty-fifth reunion. They discovered some interesting facts about themselves. Dr. Wif, Lockhart, the reunion chairman, had sent out ingenious questionnaires to 125 scattered members of the class. Sixty-five were returned and with the help of charts and quotations, Kay Dobson Riddell gave an illustrated report on the findings.

In 1929 a typical 27Der seemed to be "well educated, well mannered, very prosperous, rather conservative on the outside, with some radical leanings, a sense of humour, a sense of public and private duty, fairly optimistic about the future, and inclined to be confident in the ability of the young to handle it."

The replies showed that the class had produced 25 teachers, five librarians, three professors, a dean of women, a college principal, a university president, four physicians, a lawyer, six ministers, a Unitarian Church moderator, an assistant manager, a director of a centre, two social workers, some home makers, an economist, two nutritionists, three musicians, an author, and a sheep farmer.

Their interests are wide

In their spare time they have been involved in 25 cultural interests and skills, and 73 community organizations. They have been living in eight cities across Canada, in 20 towns and cities in Ontario, in 12 cities in the United States, and in two cities in England. They have worked and travelled in 32 countries, have been awarded 103 doctorate and honorary degrees, and have produced 75 children and 70 grandchildren!

And what has happened after retirement? Is this class growing tired and bored and lonely? Most of them say no. If the years have been filled with interests and concerns, life remains exciting and the sparks still fly. Retirement brings new opportunities to develop those interests and talents that have been crowded to the side by professional and family pressures.

Here is a quick glimpse of six of this class who have learned the secret of what to do after 45 years.

Betty Ratz Heame, economist and ar-

chivist for the Bank of Canada for 23 years, retired with her husband Pete to Nova Scotia to become a sheep farmer. "I always wanted to be a vet", she wrote, "and now I am." Her family consists of five goats, five kids, four cats, a one-year-old dog, and a flock of sheep. Betty spends all her spare time spinning and weaving.

When it was time to retire, Esther Wertha Addison and her husband Pete left Sudbury to enroll in the University of Kentucky as Donovan Scholars. They attended courses for "retirees" — geology and economics for Pete and Spanish and history for Esther, who said they enjoyed the semester as much as any of the "young fry."

Don Cormack has always liked the country, and a few years ago he began planting trees. Now he has retired from a career with Manufacturers' Life to Christian tree farming at Goodwood, Ontario.

Dr. T.S. (Paddy) Perrott wrote, "I enjoyed a full and active life as a practising surgeon from which I retired 11 years ago to join the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia — to get out of the rat race. I certainly got out of it, but did not improve my economics." Paddy continues to be an honorary member of the Canadian Medical Association, and is "busy preparing to go home."

To Grace, retirement means more time for writing. Throughout her career as a teacher and head of a school classics department, she has devoted much of her considerable talent both in the school and outside to drama, writing, and editing.

Professor Frank Foley travelled to the reunion from the University of Kansas where he has spent the last 20 years as hydrologist and professor of geology.

It was a great class reunion. With parts like these who can be afraid of what comes forty-five years after graduation?

Betty Ratz Heame, economist and ar-



Nursing students kick up their heels in celebration — their float was judged to be the best.



It's election time again— College of Electors calls for Governing Council nominations

John A. Whitten, (Eng. '47), chairman of the alumni College of Electors, has called for nominations for candidates to represent alumni on the Governing Council. The expiring alumni seats are now held by Mrs. Patti Fleury (Rehab. Med. '58), Harry J. Riva (Management Studies '69) and C. Ian P. Tate (Trin. '48), all of whom are eligible for nomination again.

Mr. Whitten emphasizes the need to meet all provisions of the election check list below. He said the response of alumni last year was excellent but he hoped for even better results this time. The deadline for nominations is 5 p.m. February 21, 1975.

The College of Electors, which numbers approximately 40 and represents constituent associations of the University of Toronto Alumni Association under a modified form of "buy-by poll", is charged with the responsibility of electing three alumni candidates in the Spring to serve terms commencing July 1, 1975 and expiring June 30, 1978.

The University of Toronto Act, 1971 defines alumni as "persons who have received degrees, diplomas or certificates from the University, a federated University or a federated or affiliated college and the persons who have completed one year of full-time studies towards such a degree, diploma or certificate and are no longer registered."

General Information

A candidate must be an alumnus or alumna of the University and must not be a member of the academic staff, the administrative staff or a student in the University. The candidate must be willing to attend frequent meetings of the Gover-

Dal's 'Alumnus

of the year'

Chancellor Eva Macdonald, a Duthie M.D. with Nova Scotia Lieutenant-Governor C. L. Gose in Halifax after she was honored as 'alumnus of the year.'



ning Council and its committees, and be a Canadian citizen.

Specific Information

The candidate or his or her nominators must send the following information to the Secretary, College of Electors, Room 106, Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto, Toronto MSS 1A1, to be received no later than 5 p.m. February 21, 1975.

1. Candidate's name (maiden name where applicable); year of birth, year of graduation; or years of attendance; college, Faculty or school; address and telephone number.

2. The signatures of ten (10) nominators who must be alumnus of the University and who must include their names (maiden name); year of graduation; college, Faculty or school; address and telephone number.

3. The candidate's written consent to stand for election, over his or her signature.

4. A biographical sketch of the candidate which should include the following information:

(1) Degrees, diplomas or certificates obtained — from what University — year; (2) past involvement in the University — (e.g. student affairs, club, associations, other committees, etc.); (3) business or profession; (4) community involvement; (5) place of normal residence.

Candidates are encouraged to make any statement(s) about their candidacy they deem appropriate, and may provide any additional information he or she may think pertinent.

Applications for candidates will be invalid unless he or she provides name, written consent to run, 10 nominators, and a biographical sketch.

ALUMNI CALENDAR

February 3-17 - *Ruth Tulving*, print-maker. Scarborough College.

February 3-28 - *John Inglis*, total conceptual environment through paintings, sculpture, and sound. Erindale College.

February 3 - Criminology Alumni Association general meeting. Speaker: *Frank Miller*, Canadian co-ordinator, U.N. Congress on treatment of offenders and prevention of crime. University College Croft Chapter House. 7.30 p.m.

February 4 - Child Study Alumni Association panel discussion, "Spare the child, spoil the rod." \$1. Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 252 Bloor St. W. 8 p.m.

February 6 - Recital, *Patricia Parr*, pianist, with *Lorand Fenyes*, violin and *Vladimir Orloff*, cello. \$4. Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Bldg. 8.30 p.m.

February 7 - Social Work Alumni Association, seminar on social work education, for alumni, faculty, field instructors, and students. Registration, 1.30 p.m., panel discussion, 2 p.m. \$10, including dinner. O.I.S.E., 252 Bloor St. W

February 7 - Concert: *Purcell Consort of Voices*. Scarborough College. 12.15 p.m.

February 9 - *U of T Concert Band*. MacMillan Theatre, Edward Johnson Bldg. 3 p.m. *Harry Sargous and Friends*, oboe, bassoon and piano. Scarborough College. 3.30 p.m.

February 11 - Ray F. Farquharson Memorial Lecture: *Dr. Maxwell Wintrobe*, University of Utah, "The inert particle - a story of discovery." Medical Sciences Bldg. Auditorium, 5.30 p.m.

February 13 - *Gerard Souzay*, baritone. \$4. MacMillan Theatre, Edward Johnson Bldg. 8.30 p.m.

February 26 - Nettie Douglas Fidler Memorial Lecture, sponsored by Nursing Alumni Association. *Dr. Margaret Scott Wright*, head of nursing studies, University of Edinburgh. Cody Hall, Faculty of Nursing, Russell St., at St. George. 8 p.m.

March 13-22 - Canadian premiere, Brecht's adaptation of "Coriolanus", directed by Wolfgang von Stas. Hart House Theatre. Information 928-8668.

March 16 - *Orford Quartet*. \$4. Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Bldg. 3 p.m.

March 20 - *Composers String Quartet*, works of Elliott Carter. \$4. Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Bldg. 8.30 p.m.

May 9-11 - Continuing Education Committee, UTAA, sponsoring seminar, "The hard decisions ahead". Keynote speaker, *Prof. Arthur Porter*. Details later.

May 10 - Math and Physics Reunion. Lectures, films, afternoon tea, dinner. \$20 each, \$35 a couple (\$2 surcharge if ordered after March 31). Mad cheque or money order to A. Sunter, Department of Mathematics, University of Toronto, giving year of graduation. Accommodation information available on request.

SPRING REUNION JUNE 7

That's the date to put down on your personal calendar - Spring Reunion '74 for all former students, but especially classes of 1915, 1925, 1935 and 1950. Mrs. Janet Fraser is chairman of the UTAA organizing committee. Alumni House liaison is Eleanor Ward (928-2369).

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

graduate

Published by University News Bureau,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada, MSS 1A1.

Return postage guaranteed if undelivered

If you have moved or are planning to move, or if your name or address is incorrect, please let us know. Be sure to give the name or address to be changed as well as the new one. Please write clearly or, better still, print in BLOCK letters.



PAUL H D CARSON BA
10 HOGARTH AVE #1008 1033900
10UNUTO UNT C
M4K 1J9 01G 05-67